

The Butler Weekly Times.

VOL. XIV.

BUTLER, MISSOURI, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 5, 1892.

NO. 46

Missouri State Bank

OF BUTLER, MO.

CAPITAL, \$110,000.

Receives Deposits subject to Check, Loans Money, Makes Collections and does a General Banking Business.

DEPOSITORY FOR COUNTY FUNDS.

In the Real Estate Loan Department. Make loans on Real Estate on long or short time at lowest rates without delay.

STOCKHOLDERS

Allen, Mrs. Levia	Hannah, W. D. medical student	Slayback, Ed Farmer
Boulware, T. C. Physician	Hardinger, W. N. Farmer	Smith, G. L. Druggist
Bark, Monroe Farmer	Hickman, G. B. Furniture dealer	Stark, L. B. Deputy circuit clerk
Ballard, J. N. Farmer	Heath, D. B.	Turner, Mrs. M. E. Capitalist
Brown, Lulu	Jenkins, J. R. Cashier	Tucker, W. E. Dentist
Bartlett, Edmund Farmer	Kinney, Don Asst. Cashier	Tyler, W. B. Farmer
Briner, Margaret	Levy, Sam Dry Goods & Clothing	Voria, Frank M. Farmer
Chelf, H. B. Farmer	Morrison, C. H. Farmer	Vaughan, J. M. Capitalist
Coleman, Sam'l L. Farmer	Miller, Alf Farmer	Watts, H. C. Lumber dealer
Caruthers, G. A. Farmer	McCracken, A. Farmer	Wells, Wiley Teacher
Christy, J. M. Physician	McCracken, Robt Farmer	West, R. G. Farmer
Clark, Robert Farmer	Owen, M. V. Farmer	Walton, Wm E. President
Courtney, J. M. Stock Dealer	Pharis, John Grocery	Wright, T. J. Capitalist
Deerwester, John Farmer	Pharis, C. F. Grocery	Weiner, Max Merchant
Davis, J. H. Foreman Times office	Powell, Grover Farmer	Wells, Wm Farmer
Dutcher, C. H. Prof Normal Sch	Piggott, H. H. Bank Clerk	Walton, G. W. Farmer
DeArmond, D. A. M. C.	Rosier, J. M. Farmer	Walls, J. T. Physician
Deerwester, Frank Co sch com	Reeder, Oscar Farmer	Whipple, N. L. Physician
Eyans, John Farmer	Ratford, Chas R.	
Everingham, J. Physician	Reisner, J. W. Pension Clerk	
Freemam, Caroline and Eliza	Sullivan, J. L. Banker	
Francisco, S. P. Lawyer		

WM. E. WALTON	President	J. R. JENKINS	Cashier
BOOKER POWELL	Vice-President	DON KINNEY	Asst. Cashier

GROVER'S LETTER.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN ACCEPTANCE OF DEMOCRACY'S TRUST.

"Tariff Reform is Still Our Purpose," He Says

Both Gold and Silver Can Be Safely Utilized as Currency.—The Impulse of Democracy Is to Resist the Force Bill.

New York, Sept. 26.—Grover Cleveland's letter of acceptance was received here to night. It is as follows:

Gray, William, Mass., Sept. 26.—Hon. William L. Wilson and others, committee, etc.: GENTLEMEN.—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore held and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the valuation of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constituted the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by a government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust. We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the

American people are willing through federal taxation to surrender a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute and paid directly into the hand of the taxgatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment; that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never has honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which

is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to workmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

A SYSTEM CONTRARY TO JUSTICE.

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preeminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can the least of all our people, defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-operation, still waits for division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products is fixed in a foreign market where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by a system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

A QUESTION OF EQUITY.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way. Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support; to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discrimination and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of free raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising the majority of our people are planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade.

THE FORCE BILL.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore the attempts of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through Federal agencies develops a design which no explanation can mitigate to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men and as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power, we present to them as a claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

SOUD AND HONEST MONEY.

The people are entitled to sound

and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value of purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with the subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. Wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much more easily borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Public officials are the agents of their people. It is, therefore, their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selecting of government employees. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils-hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

LIBERALITY TO SOLDIERS.

The American people are generous and grateful and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore all patriotic and just decisions must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor uncontaminated by ill desert and unvisited by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriots and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, when capable, and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

VENETIOUS SUMPTUARY LAWS.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifest in unauthorized gifts or by unwarranted control of personal and family affairs.

WELCOME TO WORTHY EMIGRANTS.

Our people still cherish the feeling of human fellowship which belongs to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. A generous

FARMERS BANK

OF BATES COUNTY,

Cash Capital. \$50,000.00

D. N. THOMPSON	President
J. K. ROSE	Vice-President
E. A. BENNETT	2d Vice-President
E. D. KIPP	Cashier
Dr. J. EVERINGHAM	Secretary
T. W. SILVERS	Attorney

Receives Deposits subject to check, Loans Money, issues Drafts and transacts a general Banking business. Your patronage respectfully Solicited.

hospitality, which is one of the most prominent characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approval and endorsement.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interest and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition; and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

A MANLY PERSONAL STATEMENT.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe important truths are found on the surface of thought and should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention which you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office to which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Double Branch Items.

The weather is hot, dry and dusty. Wheat sowing is about over. Rev. Miller delivered an able temperance address at Willow Branch on last Saturday night. The young folks of this neighborhood gave

Miss Allie Dillon and brothers a nice little surprise party a few nights ago and all enjoyed themselves until a late hour. Rev. Babbitt is holding a very interesting meeting at Willow Branch. Mrs. Hammers, of Kansas, is visiting the family of Mr. Requa. Miss Sarah Utley talks of spending the winter in Kansas. John Dillon and mother are visiting friends in Kansas. Rev. Miller preached at Orchard Grove last Sunday morning and evening. Miss Cora Betz is in the neighborhood looking after her school. Charlie Gough and family have returned home from Eldorado Springs, where they have been for several months for the benefit of his health. Grandpa Rinehart is spending a few weeks at Kansas City with his daughter, Mrs. Smallwood. Uncle Billy Thomas, who was seriously hurt by a runaway team, is slowly improving. Mrs. Beaver is lying dangerously ill at her home near Kiser-ville. Uncle Alf Miller, a highly esteemed citizen, an old pioneer of Bates county, died at his home in Lone Oak township on last Friday night, and was buried Saturday in the cemetery near Willow Branch. Rev. Hamilton will preach for the good people of Mt. Zion the coming year. John Hall Jr., will take his departure for Kansas City in a few days. No more ice cream suppers this season. Quite a number of democrats went to Rich Hill on last Thursday to hear Senator Cockrell speak. Rev. Babbitt will hold services in the morning instead of evening at Willow Branch Sunday. Mrs. Ed Hall gave the young people of this neighborhood an ice cream supper on last Friday night. All had a splendid time. Mr. and Mrs. Hall know how to make young folks enjoy themselves. Rev. Miller will commence a protracted meeting at Willow Branch the 11th Sunday in October.

LITTLE JESSIE.

SCRATCHED 3 YEARS

Suffered, Scratched, and Bled. Doctors No Relief. Cured by Two Sets Cuticura Remedies.

I wish to express my thanks for the benefit I have derived from using CUTICURA Remedies. Nothing like them was ever manufactured. For three years have I suffered with the most excruciating itching and burning of the scalp, and my hair would break out all over my head with pimples which would form a watery matter, and I would have to scratch until I would bleed. After doctoring with two doctors for three years, more or less, I finally made up my mind to try your CUTICURA Remedies, with result entirely satisfactory to me. After using two sets of CUTICURA Remedies, I am willing to cure. I have recommended your remedies to several persons, and they all tell me they are cured. I am glad to do a like business for CUTICURA Remedies, and give my name. I have given him the privilege of using my name as proof of my satisfaction. I am very truly, A. P. GRAMM, Photographer, St. Louis, Mo.

CUTICURA Resolvent
The New Blood and Skin Purifier, Internally and Externally, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA Soap, the exquisite skin beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from eczema to scald-head.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, One-Box Soap, 25c; Resolvent, 50c. Prepared by the FORTY-ONE AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
Age—How to Cure Skin Diseases, 64 pages, 25c. Illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.
PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and dry skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.
HOW MY BACK ACHES!
Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameback, Stiffness, and Pain relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA Anti-Pain Plaster.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE